

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 44.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 346.

Navy Supplies—1856-57.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 17, 1856.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charleston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities of the following articles as may be required, or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans and dried apples. The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of the year 1855 or 1856; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States. In the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half-barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1855 or 1856, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well-packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright three-quarters hooped well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white-oak heads, the heads to be made of three-penny heading and well painted; the staves not to be less than 5 1/2 inch thick, and the head not less than 3 1/4 inch thick; and each barrel shall be properly secured, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bidge 1 1/2 inch in width, and 1-6th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each cime, 1 1/2 inch in width, and 1-6th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality young hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well-seamed red oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1 1/8 inch thick; the staves not less than 5 1/2 inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bidge 1 1/2 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each cime 1 1/2 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white-oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh eighty-five pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years. The iron hoops on the barrels containing whiskey, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun drying only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.—All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They

will probably be about—

	To be offered for	
Flour,	1,200 bbls	per bbl
Biscuit,	35,000 lbs.	per 10 lbs.
Whiskey,	35,000 gals	per gal.
Sugar,	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Tea,	20,000 lbs	per lb.
Coffee,	10,000 lbs	per lb.
Rice,	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Molasses,	20,000 gals	per gal.
Beans,	6,000 bush	per bush.
Vinegar,	20,000 gals	per gal.
Dried apples,	50,000 lbs	per lb.
Pickles,	130,000 lbs	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th Aug., 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs. The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

March 27—w4w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his

FARM,
Situated only two miles from ASHEVILLE, and west of the French Broad river, and immediately on the Turkey Creek road. The tract contains

250 Acres,
Sixty of which are cleared and under good fence. There are also about 18 acres of No. 1

MEADOW LAND.
There is a large, substantial, and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,
good stables, sheds, cribs, workshops, and all necessary outbuildings. A fine stream of water runs through the farm, and there are grist and saw mills in sight.

No better opportunity to secure a desirable home has ever been offered. Persons who wish to purchase are invited to call and look over the premises.
J. G. MILLER.
April 10, 1856. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

And He Said—Write! Write!

There is nothing so important as to write what you do write right—and in order that your writing may be done right, look right, and read right, you ought right away to secure one of those Super Extra Gold Pens, just received right from Philadelphia, and which are being sold right fast and at right low figures, at
ASTON'S.
April 10—tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 17, 1856.

The Cost.

War is a costly, as well as a bloody game. The number of men sacrificed in the late European war will never, probably, be accurately known. The cost in dollars, however, may be computed. We observe that the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in a statement made to Parliament, estimates the cost of the two years' war with Russia at £43,564,000, or about \$200,000,000! Add to this sum equal amounts for France, Russia and Turkey, and we have a total of \$800,000,000. It will take, perhaps, one thousand millions of dollars to pay all the expenses of the war.

Slave Property in the United States.

According to the United States for 1850, says the Richmond Dispatch, there were then in the slave States three millions one hundred and fifty-one slaves. Taking six hundred dollars as the average, and allowing for the material increase since 1850, the total value of slaves in the United States at this time is estimated at two thousand millions of dollars, the annual interest of which at six per cent, will amount to one hundred and twenty millions.

The estimated value of the slaves emancipated in the British West Indies was only fifty millions, not half the amount of the annual interest of the slave property in the United States. Yet it is estimated by an able writer in Blackwood's Magazine, that the loss of productive property in land, houses, machinery and implements of various kinds, which were rendered valueless by emancipation, was not less than four times the amount of the whole value of the slaves. Calculate then the enormous financial ruin that would follow the triumph of abolitionism in the United States!

It is wonderful that the South should be so sensitive in view of the fact that a formidable party, strong enough to elect a Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a President of the United States, (if the election should be thrown, as is not improbable, upon the House) exists in the non-slaveholding States, whose avowed object is to abolish slavery; to rob six millions of Southerners of two thousand millions of property, and of the incalculable amount of other property which would be rendered valueless by emancipation; to say nothing of all the horrors of civil and servile war which would necessarily accompany the attempt to accomplish this stupendous and unparalleled wrong!

Gone to Seed!

The Washington Union is decidedly of opinion that Know Nothingism has gone to seed. Saying of its present status:

"The best evidence of the disgraceful folly of the Know Nothing creed, is to be found in the almost universal repudiation of that creed by the Know Nothings themselves. Its secrecy is become so odious that the easiest way to insult a member of its order is to ask him if he has taken them. Its religious intolerance, no matter how practised, is most furiously denied; and even that fondness for American interests and 'American ruling America,' has dwindled into an eagerness to receive the votes and the counsels of all, native or foreign-born, who are willing to unite with them.—Such is one view of Know Nothing policy—the experience of the last eighteen months presented in the different State councils, North and South."

Self Defence.

We do not often meet with so much practical good sense as is displayed in a recent act of the Kentucky Legislature, of which an analysis is given below. The border States will all be compelled to resort to similar legislation, and it is a pity they had not resorted to it earlier:

SLAVE PATROL.—The bill to establish a patrol on the Ohio River, passed the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature by a vote of 52 to 38. It makes it the duty of the county judge and a majority of the justices in the counties upon the Ohio river, to appoint patrols for their respective counties, and makes such patrols removable at the pleasure of the judge, or of the county court, and a majority of the justices; requires that all water crafts at the Kentucky shore, not in the immediate charge of the owner, &c., shall be chained and locked, and the oars removed; and for a violation of this provision, any free person may be fined not exceeding \$15, by a justice of the peace or county judge, or recognised to appear at the circuit court, where he may be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding six months in the county jail, or both; and the craft shall be dealt with as if attached for debt, &c., and proceeds applied to paying wages of patrols; if the offender be a slave, he shall be whipped and his master fined. To raise a revenue to carry out the object of the law, an annual tax of 3 1/4 of one cent on the \$100 is imposed upon the taxable property of the State. A negro or un-

latto is made competent to testify against any person charged with stealing slaves, or enticing a slave from his master, or forging a pass, &c., or attempting to excite an insurrection, &c., or concealing a runaway slave, &c.

"Andrew Jackson, with the Donelson Annexed."

If the Philadelphia know-nothings nominated Major Donelson for the vice presidency under the impression that he would give strength to Mr. Fillmore in Tennessee, they are destined to grievous disappointment. As the Chief Magistrate who approved the compromise measures of 1850, Mr. Fillmore enjoyed very much of the confidence and respect of the people of Tennessee. Two things, however, have since occurred to detract materially from his former standing. He has become a know-nothing, and there is no State in the Union where know-nothingism is regarded as a higher political offence than in Tennessee. In the last election for governor the question was thoroughly discussed. Col. Gentry's extraordinary powers as an orator were exhausted in a vain effort to resist the crushing assaults of Andrew Johnson. Major Donelson was an active travelling missionary of the know-nothings, and gave to Col. Gentry the full benefit of his name and his exertions. The people rejected Col. Gentry, Major Donelson, and know-nothingism, and triumphantly re-elected Governor Andrew Johnson. The next thing which will effectually prostrate Mr. Fillmore in that State is the fact that Major Donelson is placed on the ticket with him. He will prove a weight too heavy for Mr. Fillmore to carry. The following, from the Nashville Union, published at Major Donelson's place of residence, will give an idea of his standing at home:

"ANDREW JACKSON, with THE DONELSON ANNEXED."—Why was A. J. Donelson nominated for the vice presidency? There is scarcely an attempt to conceal the fact that the selection was made because the nominee is the relative of the wife of General Jackson.—Had the democrats ever made such an accident the ground for a nomination it would have been to degenerate affection for its greatest man into a weakness; but for the bitter enemies and life-long revilers of General Jackson to make a nomination for such a cause passes all previous public exhibitions of hypocrisy and folly. Men who denounced the whole course of Gen. Jackson's administration now claim as the greatest merit of their candidate for the vice presidency the fact that the candidate was the relative of the wife of Gen. Jackson, and was trusted by him! We accept this indirect recantation of the men who make up the know-nothing party of the abuse they have heaped upon the Old Hero, and will not be too close in scrutinizing motives. As the Richmond Examiner says, 'it is, alas! only at long intervals that Nature produces a real Jackson, seeming then to rest for a period, as if to recover from the magnitude of her labor.' And it is ever the fortune of great men of the Old Hero's stamp to be most abused during life by the very men who after death make the most elaborate efforts to affect a reverence for their memories. What a confession have we, in this nomination of the name and the counterfeit presentment of Jackson, of the crocodile contrition of federalism for the injury and wrong they did that great and good man in his life! It is the misfortune of Donelson—the adopted nephew, or something of the sort, of Jackson, without a particle of blood relationship to the Old Hero—to be afflicted with the chronic idea that the nation can never pay off her obligations to himself for the accidental relations to his illustrious patron. The presidency, the Senate, the cabinet, the vice presidency, he esteems but poor boons to a man of his name and family pretensions. He quit the democracy only when he had to let go the Union coat, and failed to get either the cabinet appointment or the first-class foreign mission he presumptuously expected, and we fear the worst consequences to the nation and to himself will happen when he finds, eight months hence, that not a single State will go for Andrew Jackson, with the Donelson annexed."

Maj. Walter Gwynn has entered upon the discharge of his duties as Chief Engineer of the Blue Ridge Railroad.

Corn is selling in the Augusta market at 60 cents per bushel.

Advantage of Using Tobacco.
The following was communicated to Commodore Wilkes, of the Exploring Expedition, by a savage of the Feejee Islands. He stated that a vessel, the hulk of which was still lying on the beach, had come ashore in a storm, and that all the crew had fallen into the hands of the Islanders.

"What did you do with them?" inquired Wilkes.

"Killed 'em all," answered the savage.

"What did you do with them after you had killed them?"

"Eat 'em—good," returned the cannibal.

"Did you eat them all?" asked the half sick Commodore.

"Yes, we eat all but one."

"And why did you spare one?"

"Because he tasted too much like tobacco. Couldn't eat him no how!"

If the tobacco chewer should happen to fall into the hands of New Zealand savages, or get shipwrecked somewhere in the Feejee group, he will not be cut into steaks, and buried in the unconsecrated stomach of a cannibal.

Bible Lore in Missouri.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Jefferson City, gives an amusing description of a trial which recently came off at that place, in which all the counsel engaged rank high at the Missouri bar.—Although lawyers were never considered remarkable for their erudition in the Scriptures, urges the editor of the Republican, yet such unpardonable neglect of the Holy Book, as the counsel in the case exhibited, calls for prompt action upon the part of the American Bible Society, or greater Sunday school facilities. Here is the letter:

A few days since, I was serving as a juror in a case of slander. Three of our most prominent lawyers were engaged—one for the plaintiff, the others for defendant. The counsel attempted to impeach the veracity of one of the witnesses—an old man named Mayhew. They failed entirely, and when the counsel for plaintiff came to sum up the evidence, said: "Gentlemen of the jury, the counsel of the opposite side have endeavored to impeach the veracity and destroy the character of the witnesses, and particularly of my old friend Mayhew. I must confess gentlemen, I trembled for my old friend, when the senior counsel for defendant, with his stern countenance, demanded of the old man whether he had not told a different story to his neighbors, and introduced Mr. Harris to prove it. But, gentlemen, he failed—utterly failed; and my old friend Mayhew came out unscathed. Yes, gentlemen, like Daniel of old, out of the lion's den, without a hair of his head having been singed."

This excited the risibles of those familiar with the authority quoted; but some very broad grins were seen when the senior counsel for defendant rose, and remarked to his hearers, "That his friend, the counsel for plaintiff, had not quoted correctly the passage from the higher law; that he had read and heard much of Daniel, but that was the first time he had ever heard of his being in the lion's den."

All was silence, however, compared with the roar when the junior counsel made his reply. In alluding to the remarks of plaintiff's counsel, he said: "My worthy friend on the other side is not quite as familiar with the volumes of the higher law as he is with those of Chitty and of Blackstone, or he would not have attempted to release his friend Mayhew from the lion's den without having a hair of his head singed. Unlike my senior, I have heard of Daniel being in the lion's den; but until to-day, I never heard that his roaring majesty made use of fire. My worthy friend has, I suppose, mixed up the escape of Daniel from the lion's den with the passage of Nebuchadnezzar through the fiery furnace, who had not a hair singed!"

One good effect has resulted from this trial. Many who were present, and others who have since heard the above, have been conning their Bibles; and, as an instance, I will mention that I went into the post office after the trial, where I found two old gray-headed codgers busily engaged in hunting up the places referring to the passage of Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego through the fiery furnace, and the escape of Daniel from the lion's den. When I entered, they were about to give up the search in despair, one of them saying he thought it was not in the Bible; that they had thumbed from 1st Genesis to last Jeremiah, and could find no such names.

Some of these gentlemen would no doubt be as good commentators of the higher law, as many of those ministers who pretend to find their authority for the use of Sharpe's rifles.

Should these limbs of the law again attempt to explore unknown regions, I shall wish, as did the writer of John Gilpin's story, "May I be there to see."

APPEARANCES.—Upon the subject of dress and appearances, the New York Times thus remarks:

"A coat that has the marks of use upon it is a recommendation to people of sense; and a hat with too smooth a nap and too high a luster is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of peniless fops, broken down merchants, clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that don't pay up. The heaviest gold chains dangle from the fobs of gamblers and gentlemen of very limited means: costly ornaments on the ladies indicate to the eyes that are well open, the fact of a silly lover or husband cramped for funds. And when a pretty woman goes by in a suit of plain and neat apparel, it is a sign that she has fair expectations and a husband that can show a balance in his favor. For women are like books; too much gilding makes men suspicious that the binding is the most important point."

BRANDY FROM COAL.—Some French Yankees at Pottsville, Pa., propose to distil brandy from bituminous coal, and in this way: Coal gas is first to be distilled in the ordinary way, and conducted into a receiver. It contains about eight per cent. of hydrogenous bicarbon in a gaseous state, which is separated therefrom—rather a complicated affair—and introduced into a closer vessel, containing sulphuric acid; the vessel is agitated until the acid absorbs the gas. Water is then mixed with it, and the whole distilled for alcohol, which the experimentalists confidently say they can produce.

What an idea! To think of calling for a glass of "Cumberland," or "Lehigh," with or without sugar.

A Gentleman.

He is a gentleman
Who neither in his heart, nor outward eyes,
Envies the great, nor doth the low despise.

STAMPED.—It is stated that thirty likely negroes belonging to Samuel S. Simmons, of this State, left for parts unknown last week. This is "running away" by the wholesale.

A Night of Horror in a Wilderness.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle gives an account of a night's adventure of Mr. Arvine Clark in a wilderness in Potter county, Pa., during the past winter. It appears he lost his way, travelled for hours, when, as night set in, he found himself eight miles from any settlement, surrounded by bears and wolves. One of the former he shot dead in the dark as the animal was about to spring upon him. His next effort was to kindle a fire. He collected some dry materials, and loaded his gun with powder, fired the charge into a dry cotton handkerchief. It was a failure. As the gun was discharged, another bear, apparently within twenty feet of him, gave a hideous and awful roar that made Clark's hair stand on end.—Bruin was terribly frightened by the discharge of the gun, and hastily scampered, much to the relief of Clark, who now began to fully realize the danger of his position.

Here he remained, not daring to fall asleep. About two o'clock in the morning, to add to the horrors of his situation, the yell of a panther was heard. The beast approached—came near every few minutes—uttered a screech that froze the blood in his veins. As a last resort to defend himself from the attack of the savage animal, he reloaded his gun, putting in some three-cent pieces and some steel pens (for he had nothing else) which he hoped might do some execution. The animal came so near that the glare of his eyes resembled two balls of fire. Clark every moment expected to receive the fatal spring.—There he remained without daring to move, with the fiery eyes of the panther fixed upon him. In this dreadful situation, expecting every moment to be torn in pieces, he remained till break of day, when he was relieved from danger, and the animal disappeared.—Hungry and weary and excited, he left for the settlement, where he arrived about noon, and related his thrilling adventure. A party proceeded to the place where the bear was shot, and brought in his carcass, which proved to be a very large one. It was dressed and forwarded to New York.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Gallatin (Miss.) Argus of the 29th ultimo gives the following account of a terrible accident:

"The most horrible occurrence that we have heard of for a long time occurred eight miles from this place, on the Jackson road, at the store of Mr. Allman, this morning. Allman was smoking in the store-room, and being called to breakfast, started out, and it is supposed passed over a keg of powder, dropping fire into it. The house was levelled to the ground by the explosion that ensued, and was soon wrapped in flames. Some persons near by ran to the spot, and succeeded in getting Mrs. Allman from the ruins, badly, but not dangerously, burnt. No property was saved; and a gentleman just from the spot tells us that the skull and the ribs of the unfortunate Allman were all that remained visible of him among the smoking ruins."

Judging by the enormous circumference of the dresses worn by young ladies in the present day, we feel inclined to assent to the truth of the old saw, that "a miss is as good as a mile."

TITLES.—A Lieutenant in the service, by the name of Broom, was advanced to a Captaincy, and naturally enough liked to hear himself addressed as Captain Broom. One of his friends persisted in calling him plain Broom, much to his annoyance, and one day, having done so for the fortieth time, Broom said:

"You will please remember, sir, that I have a handle to my name."

"Ah," said his tormentor, "so you have—well Broom-handle, how are you?"

[From the London Lancet.]

A Remedy for Drunkenness.

BY MR. HIGGINSBOTTOM.

I would recommend ipecacuanha as a remedy for drunkenness, taken in half-drachm doses as an emetic. Ipecacuanha has the extraordinary property of stimulating the whole system, equalizing the circulation, promoting the various secretions, and, indeed, assisting each organ of the body to perform its function, and to restore it to its normal state.—Ipecacuanha can be taken with perfect safety as an emetic; on that account it is preferable to tartar emetic. I believe the administration of half a drachm of ipecacuanha as an emetic to be a cure for periodical drunkenness. It is observed that in the intervals between the periods of these attacks the person is quite sober, and often remains so for two, three or four months, or for a longer time.—When the mania comes on, the intense desire for alcoholic stimulus is so strong as to render the sufferer subject to no control, and, from the sensation of depression and sinking, he can look upon alcoholic stimulants as his only remedy. When a person is in this state, it will be always found that his stomach is in fault, and the unnatural appetite arises from that cause alone; if half a drachm of the powder of ipecacuanha be taken, so as to produce full vomiting, the desire for intoxicating stimulus is immediately removed.

From the experience I have had of the effects of ipecacuanha, I am of opinion, if a patient can be persuaded to follow up the emetic plan for a few times when the periodical attack comes on, that he will be effectually cured, and the habit (for such I look upon it) will be broken.

THE value of cattle in the State of Indiana, as reported by the Auditor of State, is nearly eight millions of dollars.

DREADFUL.—A Nebraska editor, speaking of the weather, exclaims—

"Awful! awful!—28 degrees below zero, and whiskey three dollars a gallon!"

Anti-Know Nothing Meeting.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democratic and Anti Know Nothing party of Buncombe county, was held at the Sulphur Springs, according to previous appointment, on Saturday last, the 12th inst.

On motion of Dr. W. L. Hilliard, Robert P. Wells, Esq., was called to the Chair, and on motion of William W. McDowell, Esq., T. W. Atkins was requested to act as Secretary.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, in a few remarks, after which, on motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Marcus Erwin, Esq., Dr. W. L. Hilliard, and W. W. McDowell, Esq. After a short absence, the Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Erwin, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Buncombe, having entire confidence in the patriotism, ability and fidelity to Southern rights of President Pierce, declare him to be their first choice for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the principles upon which the Territorial Governments of Nebraska and Kansas were established, are the only constitutional principles upon which such governments can be established, that the laws organizing those governments and repealing the Missouri Compromise were necessary and expedient, in order to remove a restriction odious to the South, and to restore her people to that position of equality which the constitution guarantees to them, and which the previous legislation and practice of the Federal Government had practically denied to them.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret or open political combinations which bind themselves by oaths and obligations to establish religious tests for office, in violation of the plain provisions of the constitution, and whose effort is to transfer from the States to the Federal authority the regulation of the right of suffrage within the different States, and thus by specious pretences of alarm at the increase of foreign influence in the country, to consolidate all power in the Federal Government, and ultimately destroy the independence and liberties of the States.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the able and dignified administration of Gov. Bragg, and declare him to be our first choice for Governor.

Resolved, That free suffrage, though defeated for a time, still lives in the hearts of the people, and we confidently hope that the efforts of the Democratic party will never cease until it becomes a part of our organic law.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy of the several Captain's companies in this County, to send five delegates to a Convention to be held at Asheville on the first Saturday in June, to select County candidates, and that said Convention shall not act unless a majority of the companies are represented.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the Asheville News, as a sound and reliable Democratic journal, every way worthy the support and confidence of the Democratic party; and that we pledge ourselves to labor for its increased circulation and consequent usefulness.

The resolutions were supported by Mr. Erwin in a speech of about one hour, marked with the clearness, force and eloquence which have rendered him so popular as a public speaker. He paid a just tribute to the patriotic administration of President Pierce, and presented in a forcible manner the duty of all Southern men in the present crisis. When Mr. Erwin had concluded, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the State Convention, viz: Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, Charles M. Roberts, Col. Albert G. Anderson, James T. Weaver, Dr. W. L. Hilliard, John W. Wells, William R. Murray, Esq., Col. L. C. Clayton, William Morgan, Esq., and Marcus Erwin, Esq.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the District Convention at Marion, on the 29th inst, viz: George C. Alexander, Esq., W. W. McDowell, Esq., Col. George W. Hampton, Dr. W. L. Hilliard, Marcus Erwin, Esq., Col. Jesse R. Weaver, Capt. William Young, Maj. S. Hampton, Henry Hunt, Esq., and Maj. Jackson Shipman.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. P. WELLS, Chm'n.
Thos. W. ATKIN, Sec'y.

Correspondence of the News.

MURPHY, Cherokee Co., N. C.,
April 7th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR—On leaving your village you requested me to drop you a line, which I do gladly, only regretting my incapacity to make any thing interesting to your readers. I find an increasing interest in the public mind in the Western Reserve of the State. The mining fever, as it is sometimes called, is doubtless one principal reason for this. I have no doubt but the mountains in these western counties are rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead, will most certainly sooner or later be developed, making this one of the most desirable portions of the Old North State. Rev. C. D. Smith, and others, who have devoted much attention to this subject, are confident of success. Copper has already been found in divers places, and experienced miners agree that there are good indications of silver. Gold has been found also in all this region of country. All that is needed is the proper facilities of transportation, to make a new state of things in W. North Carolina.

The people out in this county are resolved to have a Railroad at least to the mouth of the Nantahala river, to connect with the Blue Ridge Railroad; and the Ducktown miners are anxious to have a direct line of Road to connect with the seaboard, without the trouble of reshipment. Would it not be good policy to extend the Central Railroad to this point? This would secure the freight of an immense amount annually through the whole length of the State, and throw this important trade to the North Carolina Harbor, at Beaufort. I know not what politicians may think of this, but it surely would be to the interest of all North Carolina, as I think. And this, with the French Broad road, would be the very thing for your, nay, our section of the country; and I do not see that it would possibly interfere with the construction of that road. What think you of the subject?

Our College meets with general favor in these western counties. Many of the people have never understood our plans until now, and they are much pleased with them. One thing, however, is in the way. There is a college mania in the country. Every county is looking forward to the "good time coming" when they will have a college in their midst. Now, in all seriousness, I fear that this mania is to do much harm to the cause of Education, which it is intended to serve. We may build up Academies and dub them with the name of Colleges, till we will bring down the character of Collegiate training till it will be an actual disgrace to bear a diploma from any College. Mr. Editor, cannot be built up in every county and neighborhood; and if they could be built, they could not be sustained. The proper policy seems to be, to build up Colleges proper at suitable distances, to supply the wants of community, and make them Colleges indeed, where a young gentleman or lady, as the case may be, can get a thorough Education, and come forth with a character as a scholar which will insure the public against quackery in teaching.

Such is our Holston Conference Female College, and for one I will never consent for it to be any thing else.

I will leave this morning for Athens, Ga., and if I should think of any thing of importance I will write you again.

WILLIAM M. KERR.

THE NEWS.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 17, 1856.

The Democracy of Buncombe.

The meeting at the Sulphur Springs on last Saturday, (the proceedings of which may be found in another column,) was a most gratifying occasion. Never have we seen a finer spirit pervade any party. There was no boisterous demonstrations, but a quiet, self-confident and energetic determination to carry the County at the August election. The meeting was well attended, and nearly every section of the County was represented. Amongst the resolutions adopted, will be found one providing for a County Nominating Convention, to assemble at this place on the first Saturday in June. It is recommended to every Captain's Company to appoint Delegates to the Convention, that a fair expression of the people's will may be had.

There exists many and strong reasons why the Democracy of the County should take hold of this matter with the determination to carry it out. Our opponents are thoroughly organized—their forces are well drilled, and march to the polls in solid columns. Let us learn to imitate them in this particular. We are contending, as we believe, for the dearest rights of man, and our cause demands and is worthy of the highest efforts of freemen.—Let us organize, thoroughly and efficiently, and Know Nothingism will be driven before us like chaff before the whirlwind.

On behalf of the meeting, we tender to William L. Henry, Esq., the gentlemanly proprietor of the Springs, the sincere thanks of the party for his urbanity and kindness in providing for the comfort and convenience of the members of the Convention. He keeps a capital house, and richly deserves, as he enjoys, a large share of public patronage. May his shadow never grow less.

Superior Court.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for Buncombe County, was opened and held at this place last week, his Honor Judge Bailey, presiding. Very little business of importance was transacted. The most important case was the trial of Howard for the killing of John M. Owens, in this town in October last. The principal part of Thursday was consumed in empanelling a jury and examining witnesses. The case was put to the jury without argument on either side. Verdict, *Manslaughter*. Judge Bailey sentenced the prisoner to be branded, and imprisoned in the County Jail for three months.

An Extra Term of the Court was ordered by Judge Bailey, to be held on the 3d Monday in June.

Know Nothing Nomination.

We understand that John A. Gilmer, Esq. of Greensborough, was nominated by the Know Nothing Convention which met at Greensborough last week, for the office of Governor. The Democratic Convention met at Raleigh yesterday, the 16th. We hope to be able to announce next week that Thomas Bragg, our present popular and talented Governor, has been re-nominated. The people desire his services two years longer.

Fine Cutlery.

We carry in our pocket well finished six bladed *Congress knife*, obtained at the establishment of our enterprising friends, Smith, Baird & Co., price one dollar, which is a sample of their prices in that line of goods. Call and get you a very fine knife at a very low price.

A Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligence* says that Louis Napoleon is certainly at this moment the arbiter of Europe. He has, he adds, great talents and industry, and governs with a firm and unwavering hand. The world has never known a more absolute government. Ministers, legislators, generals, civilians and the military, all bow in abject submission to his imperial will. Every thing moves like clock-work.

Common Schools.

We have been favored with the Third Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of North Carolina, for the year 1855. It is a lengthy document, but one of deep interest to every true hearted North Carolinian. Had we space, gladly would we spread the whole of it before our readers. We must, however, be content with a brief notice.

The Superintendent, Hon. Calvin H. Wiley, has labored assiduously to procure correct statistical information on this important subject, and has succeeded in embodying in this Report a vast amount of information of the most valuable kind. The Educational prospects of North Carolina now, as contrasted with the state of things in 1840, when the Common School system went into operation, are truly flattering.

The whole number of school districts in the 75 counties from which reports had been made to the Superintendent, was 2,995; number of districts taught the past year in 71 counties, 1,905; number of children in 70 counties, 159,562; number that attended school in 73 counties, 112,632; number of Teachers licensed in 57 counties, 1,369; average length of the schools, about 4 months; average salary of Teachers, from \$15 to \$18 per month.

In Buncombe County there are 59 school districts, of which number 42 were taught during the past year. Number of children reported, 5,851; number at school, 2,860.

In this connection, we desire to ask the Committee-men of this district why it is that there is not, and has not been, for years past, a Common School taught in this town?—There is money sufficient now in the hands of the Treasurer to employ a good Teacher six months. There is no male school here, notwithstanding there are materials in abundance to fill two or three. In the most respectful manner, we call upon the members of the Committee to do their duty in establishing a *Common School*, as the law requires, or to resign and let gentlemen be appointed who will. We know not who the Committee are, but we can assure them that in what we have said we have but expressed, as we believe, the wishes of a large majority of those who are interested.

Enterprise of the Right Kind.

On the 30th day of October last, the extensive steam works of Ephraim Clayton, Esq., of this town, were burnt to the ground. Nothing, worth mentioning, was saved. On the 24th of last month, March, he was again in motion, under a full head of steam, and driving forward with his proverbial energy. His buildings are not all yet complete, but his beautiful machinery is at work, and all the necessary buildings will soon be completed. Mr. Clayton has made several valuable improvements in the arrangements, both internal and external, of his establishment.—The danger from fire has been materially lessened, and very many conveniences will pertain to the new, that did not to the old establishment.

Thus, in about four months and a half, and that the most severe winter ever experienced in this country, has our enterprising friend arisen from the ashes, and put in successful operation machinery superior in many respects to that destroyed. Enterprise such as this, considering the attendant disadvantages, is not often to be met with. We sincerely trust—and in this hope our community will earnestly join—that Mr. Clayton may be rewarded by a long and prosperous life. Such men are of incalculable worth to any community, and right glad would we be had we more of them.

Mr. Buchanan's Position on the Kansas Bill.

Some discussion having taken place upon the position of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas Nebraska bill, we are permitted to copy, says the Washington Union of Friday, the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Buchanan to Senator Shideh, dated at London, on the 28th of December last, when there seemed to be no difference as to Mr. B.'s thorough identity with the Democratic party on all other issues. It will be seen that Mr. B. speaks of the Kansas-Nebraska bill with his usual frankness and decision. We are confirmed in our impression by this letter that no man, no set of men, and no newspaper, are at all warranted to speak authoritatively for Mr. Buchanan upon this or upon any other question. His own words speak for themselves.

"The question has been settled by Congress, and this settlement should be inflexibly maintained. The Missouri Compromise is gone, and gone forever. But no assault should be made upon those democrats who maintained it, provided they are now willing in good faith to maintain the settlement as it exists. Such an understanding is wise and just in itself. It is well known how I labored in company with Southern men to have this line extended to the Pacific ocean. But it has departed. The time for it has passed, away, and I verily believe that the best—nay, the only—mode now left of putting down the fanatical and reckless spirit of abolition at the North, is to adhere to the existing settlement without the slightest thought or appearance of wavering, and without regarding any storm which may be raised against it."

Three persons were recently burned to death at Holy Hill, in South Carolina. It is presumed that none of the parties were Sons of Temperance.

The Know Nothing Nominations.

We have heretofore published protests and repudiations of the action of the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia from various Southern men of that party. Enough has been made apparent to prevent even the most hopeful among that organization at the South from indulging very flattering anticipations. Though we occasionally see notices of a 'Great Ratification Meeting,' 'Grand Demonstration,' 'Enthusiastic Rally,' 'The People Moving,' &c., these flaming announcements deceive nobody. Never was there a movement aspiring to be national, or assuming for a purpose the garb of nationality so poorly encouraged, so faintly cheered, so gingerly praised even by its professed friends. At the South, it has the most comfortless of prospects. It has come but to distract the Councils and confuse the ranks of the Know Nothings. It will result in their utter disorganization. That party, like a disabled ship, that after drifting about helplessly and hopelessly, having lost its reckoning has split on a rock in trying to find an anchorage. It is fast going to pieces. The names of Fillmore and Donelson have no potency in keeping the fragments together.

The latest pieces of the wreck that have floated by come from the direction of Alabama. They are furnished by the Alabama State Sentinel, in a letter of two non-attending delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Judge Shortridge—the late Know Nothing candidate for Governor of Alabama—and the Hon. Alexander White. Verily, Sam's men, like Noah's dove, find it hard to procure a resting place. We make the following extract from the letter of Messrs. Shortridge and White:

"The platform of principles which is put forth by this Convention as the platform of the American party of the United States, ignores the question of slavery. It nowhere mentions it. It does not leave plausible ground for a belief that it is the design or wish of the party to uphold the rights of the slaveholding States in our territories, and leaves it a debatable question whether it will protect it where it is.

"Descending from the high national ground taken by the American party in June, it plants itself upon a sectional platform, which does not even deign to resort to the *equivoque* to temper to the South its contemptuous disregard of her constitutional rights, or palliate the cold indifference with which it is proposed to offer her up an unresisting sacrifice to the Moloch of numbers.

"There was a moral sublimity in the position taken by the American party in June which is only equalled by the moral debasement of the Convention of February, at Philadelphia. Our position, then, was impregnable, and firm as the surge-beaten rock, for it was founded upon justice, equality, and truth. It commanded respect even where it did not receive assent. It fell grateful as the light of Heaven upon the ungenerous wound and prejudice itself was fast dissolving beneath its happy influences. It was a splendid example of noble and patriotic devotion—a national party, a national platform. Loosing themselves from all party bonds, suppressing all sectional feeling, they planted themselves upon the Constitution and the Union, and gave the South, beset as she was by foes at home and enemies abroad, the assurance that this great national party would throw around her the arms of its strength.

"Now the picture is reversed and another face is presented, which looks alone to the North. The party which first became a truly national party, now becomes a Northern sectional party, and must soon degenerate into a fusion with the fanatics who have stood the tempest beneath whose force the Convention of the 22d of February was prostrated.

"What can be done, by us as Americans and as Southerners, willing and resolute, to maintain the rights of the land which gave us birth, and preserve the honor and welfare of our country? Can we follow, can we taint the air of a Southern land by flinging to its embrace a banner which dare proclaim no Southern rights? Insult our people by advocating before them the claims of men who will not, or dare not say to them 'that we will protect you from the assaults of the abolitionists?' Say to them that we will thus give the go-by to principles as sacred as freedom and valuable as life to the people of the South? And this for what? That we may secure a temporary and transient success, and which must recoil upon us with crushing and deadly force.

"If it would not be deemed presumptuous, we would suggest that there is yet hope for the American party. That by holding a National Convention in July, and taking strong emphatic constitutional grounds, and selecting national men for our candidates, we can preserve the integrity of our Government and the safety of our people. The virtue of Americans is yet uncorrupted, their patriotism is yet unshaken, and an appeal to them in this dark hour of the Republic will not be in vain."

The great obstacle to the realization of this hope, remarks the Augusta Constitutionalist, is the want of material sufficient to form a national party, at all respectable in numbers. That there are many Know Nothings in the country whose virtue is uncorrupted, and whose patriotism is unshaken, is unquestionably true. Especially in the South is there a large and highly respectable body of citizens who deserve this description. But they cannot present a platform on which they would be willing to place the interests and honor of their own section, which will rally to it any efficient support from their Northern sympathizers. The experience of the past year, and especially of this late Philadelphia Convention, abundantly prove this. The Northern Know Nothings agree with them in their peculiar tenets, with reference to Roman Catholics and foreigners, but agree with them in nothing else. The Southern Democrats oppose these tenets, but agree with them in most essential points of direct practical importance at this time to the South. The Northern and

Southern Democrats can come together in harmony of opinion upon these points, and stand upon a common platform. If that does not offer a national organization, in which Southern men can unite, there is no other which can preserve the integrity of our Government and the safety of our people. Let them give the Democratic party a trial, and give it their aid and influence to these ends. If it fail, it will be a matter of small moment, what becomes of the peculiar issues raised by Know Nothingism in our country. If it succeed, and the perilous storms of the present juncture are safely weathered, then the South can better spare her time and thoughts to the foreign immigration and Roman Catholic questions.

The cholera is making dreadful havoc among the citizens of Pernambuco—confined chiefly to the Blacks. Yellow fever prevails among the shipping there—very fatal.

Scott county Ky., has equipped fifty young men for Kansas. All of them Kentucky sharpshooters.

Hon. Hiram Walbridge, ex-member of Congress from New York, has purchased valuable real estate near Charlotte, Mecklenburg co., N. C.

Thompson's New York Reporter quotes land warrants as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
60s and 120s,	\$1.03	\$1.05
80s and 160s,	1.08	1.10
40s	1.15	1.20

The market has a downward tendency.

1077 persons died in Norfolk, Va., last year, of yellow fever.

Rats and Kid Gloves.—Kid Gloves are to a great extent made out of rat skins, and the price of rats in New York is going up rapidly. One writer says that rat-breeding will yet be a profitable employment.

To satisfy the land warrants issued last month will require 1,620,190 acres.

Barbour County, Ga., has subscribed \$4247 in aid of the Kansas cause.

The ladies of Aurora, Ill., have passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That if we, the young ladies of Aurora, don't get married this year somebody will be to blame.

PLAGUE IN MEXICO.—A horrible fever plague has been raging for a long time in the State of Colima, as we learn from *La Sociedad* of the 18th ult., published at the city of Mexico. The local authorities had used energetic endeavors to stay its progress in vain. Those who could not command the comforts of life were the heaviest sufferers.

A Southern Baptist Theological Convention meets in Savannah, on Wednesday, the 30th April.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—Judge J. B. O'Neill, in a letter to the editor of the *Southern Enterprise*, of the 13th March says, in referring to the South Carolina College: "I graduated in the College forty-three years ago last December. I have been a Trustee for thirty-seven years. I know that I have watched over its interests with all the care of a deep and abiding love; and yet, I know that of all the students graduating from 1806, to 1855, forty-nine years, one-fourth of the whole number have died drunkards, or are now drunkards—a shame to themselves, and a burden to their families."

Fillmore, says the Louisville Democrat, is an ill-used man by the late nomination.—He is odious to his party North—can't get their support. On the other hand, he is popular with his party South, but the party itself is too unpopular in this region to do him any good. So, between his own unpopularity North and his party's unpopularity South, he will make a poor thing out of it.

STRAW, BUT FACTS.—The Know Nothing Council, No. 27, in Chicago, Illinois, has dissolved by a unanimous vote. The President, M. L. Dunlap, as well as his colleagues, Messrs. Foss, Foster and Richmond, (in the State Legislature,) voted for Mr. Trumbull for United States Senator. Their votes were necessary to his election, as the record shows. Chicago has repudiated all of them in the municipal election recently occurring there, wherein the Democrats carried the city by some 500 majority.

The Patent Office reports give the nominal value of all the animal and vegetable products raised in the United States for the past year. From a figuring up of the principal products, we find that the entire amount sums up to about \$3,000,000,000—three thousand millions of dollars.

RATHER HIGH.—Owing to the bad state of the roads, flour is selling at \$25 a barrel in San Antonio, Texas, and in some places it cannot be obtained at any price.

The officers of St. Joseph county, Michigan, have succeeded in making important arrests of several of a gang of counterfeiters. They found a press and \$15,000 in five dollar counterfeits on the Westminster Bank, Rhode Island.

New Hampshire Election.

The New Hampshire Patriot of the 2nd, has unofficial returns from every town in the State. It shows a nett democratic gain of 8000 since the last election, and foats up thus:

Wells, democrat 32,067
Metcalf, abolition and know-nothing 32,075
Goodwin, whig, and scattering 2,500

We see from the above that the know-nothing candidate Metcalf has a nominal majority of only eight over his democratic competitor. The Patriot truly says the democratic is the rising, and the know-nothing the falling party. It is sanguine of success in future contests.

Preservation of Wheat from Weevil.

Numerous remedies have been proposed to protect wheat from the ravages of weevil, but the most of them have been impracticable or too expensive. M. Caillat, in France, recommends the use of tar as a certain and economical agent for their destruction. He says:

"The efficacy of tar in driving away the weevil, and preserving the grain, is an incontestable fact. My father had, a long time ago, his granaries, barns, and the whole house infested with these insects; so much so that they penetrated into all the chests among the linen. He placed an open cask, impregnated with tar in the barn, and then in the granaries; at the end of some hours the weevils were seen climbing along the wall by myriads, and flying in all directions from the cask.—On moving the tarred vessel from place to place, the premises were in a few days cleared of the troublesome and pernicious guests.—The agriculturist who wants to get rid of weevils may as soon as he perceives their presence, impregnate the surface of some old planks with tar, and then place them as is required in his granaries. Care must be taken to renew the tar from time to time in the course of the year, to prevent the return of the insects."

GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—Below we give, says the Savannah Georgian, of the 16th ult., a statement of the number of members within the bounds of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

Whites on Probation,	5,549
in full Connection,	44,252
Local Preachers,	559
Total,	50,360
Colored on Probation,	3,341
in full Connection,	18,473
Total,	21,814

Late from Kansas.

PALERMO, K. T., March 25, 1856.

The Legislature of Topeka was a miserable and ludicrous abortion, and its members are hiding themselves from judicial processes, like frightened ostriches. Some have fled to Iowa, some to Missouri, and the rest are hiding themselves in bushes, in the vain hope of security. The Grand Jurors of the Circuit Court, under the instruction of Judge LeCompte have indicted not only the members, but all judges of election, and it is the intention of his Honor, at his term in Douglas, which begins next week, to have bills found against Gov. Robinson, Lieutenant Gov. Roberts, and all the executive officers.

It is thought, by some, that when the sheriff enters Lawrence to arrest these functionaries there will be resistance and bloodshed; but I apprehend nothing of the kind.—The farcical attempt to hold a Legislature and the ridiculous pretensions that have been made to amend the laws of the Territory and to set up an independent government, which should supersede the present, have disgusted many of their own party, who see the absurdity and utter futility of all such efforts, and are determined henceforth to recognize the existing authorities.

Besides which, many of the people of the North who came here with the strongest prejudices against slavery, have seen the error into which one sided view of the subject had led them, and are now its warmest advocates, not only on the ground of profit and convenience, but of utility and humanity.—They have ocular and experimental demonstration that it is better, both for the whites and blacks. And then, too, the accession of population from the South is growing so large, is so constant, and of so high and controlling a character, that the question is definitely settled. The only excitement we hear of now is at the East. We have none here.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.

Advices from the Plains state that Gen. Harney had arranged definite terms of peace with all the Indian tribes but two.

Great Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

The Artisan buildings, in rear of Chestnut and Fourth streets, was burnt last night.—The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars. Duvall, lithographer, lost \$200,000, including all the plates of Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition. There were other losses of smaller amount, which were fully covered by insurance.

THE CAMELS.—The camels and dromedaries purchased and otherwise procured by Major Wayne and Capt. Porter, under the appropriation made for the purpose at the session of Congress, in Asia Minor, (Feb. 11, 1856,) embarked, and the vessel would sail with the first fair wind for the United States. The number of animals procured is 33, viz: 9 male and 15 female camels; 4 male and 5 female dromedaries.

The vessel is expected to arrive at Indianapolis, Texas, about the last of April, at which place they will be landed and suffered to recruit before being employed for army transportation purposes. Several of the animals are a present from the Viceroy of Egypt to our Government.—*Washington Star*.

Why is a Railroad like a bed-bug? Because it goes on sleepers.

The Armistice in the Crimea

--A Novel Scene.

SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 29.

There was a lively and novel scene at 10 o'clock this morning at the bridge. At its further end the white flag was hoisted, and just beyond it were halted some five and twenty Cossacks, who had escorted thither the Russian General Timofeev and his staff. The Generals, who had met to arrange the details of the armistice, occupied two tents, pitched on a strip of green sward in the rear of the bridge. At a few minutes past 10, General Barnard and some staff officers rode down through the ravine between the two hills on which the battle of the Tchernaya was chiefly fought, and crossed to the other side of the river. There were perhaps half a dozen other English officers, about as many French, and a much larger number of Sardinians. All these went over the bridge, and a sort of fraternization ensued between them and some Russian officers—that is to say, there was a good deal of civility, and some ill treatment of the French and German languages, but, as to carrying on much conversation with our Muscovite friends, it was not an easy matter, for there seemed to be a mutual embarrassment as to what subject to pitch upon. Horses were a natural theme and the Russians expressed much admiration of some of those present, and were probably rather astonished at their good condition. But the great object of curiosity to us was the for-capped Cossacks, around whom the allied officers assembled, examining their arms and equipments and entering into conversation, which, in most cases, was carried on by signs. They were slender, wiry men—ugly enough, most of them—mounted on small, rough, active horses, and carrying, besides sword and carbine, flagless lances, whose long black poles terminated in a small but very sharp pointed steel head. They seemed well pleased to cultivate the acquaintance of the enemies, and also had evidently an eye to the main chance.

One of the first things I saw was a Cossack corporal proposing a barter to a Sardinian officer. The latter had a tolerably good riding whip, for which the astute child of the Don insisted on swapping a shabby sort of instrument of torture, of which his pony is doubtless rejoiced to be rid. The Sardinian hesitated, the Cossack persisted, and the exchange was effected, the officer looking, as I thought, rather ruefully after his departed *cravache*, and somewhat contemptuously at the shabby but characteristic stick and thong he had received for it. The signal thus given, the whip trade soon acquired great activity. Probably some of the officers present were ready enough to give a tolerably good whip for a bad Cossack one, as a *souvenir* of the day's proceedings and of the commencement of the armistice. It has been expected that videttes would be placed, and that very little freedom of intercourse would be allowed beyond the bridge of Traitor, and people at first thought themselves fortunate in getting over the bridge and having a good view of the Cossacks and a chat with some stray officer. Presently, however, as the morning, which had previously been cold and raw, advanced, and the sun shone bright and warm, and the dry, grassy and shrub grown plain of the Tchernaya looked tempting for a canter, officers began to get restless, and to move away from the bridge across a small stream or ditch, and up a strip of level ground leading to a sort of monument, a square pedestal of rough stones surmounted by a dwarf pillar, of no particular order of architecture, and concerning whose origin and object the Russians, of whom inquiry was made, could say nothing. Some more Sardinian and French officers had by this time come down, but, besides those engaged in the Conference and attached to General Wingham's Staff, I do not think there were a dozen English officers on the ground.—*Correspondent of the London Times.*

Population of Alabama.

The census of Alabama for the year 1855, taken under a special law of the State, classifies its present population as follows:

White males under 21 years,	128,324
White males over 21 years,	96,895
White females under 21 years,	134,992
White females over 21 years,	90,768

Total whites,	450,979
Insane persons,	474
Number of slaves,	371,290
Free persons of color,	2,440

Total inhabitants,	823,192
Number of colleges,	17
Number of academies,	191
Number of common schools,	1,098
Number of children at school,	40,283
White children between 8 and 16 years,	93,443

Mr. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, publishes a letter upon the subject of the American party, South. Like the Wilmington Herald, we fear that Pike is a little fishy. The proceedings of the Philadelphia Council were not exactly to his taste, and he bolted.—*Raleigh Register.*

Deductions thus drawn might easily lead the Register to the conclusion that its pet candidate *douglson* is a herring from the same barrel—is a little scaly. The proceedings of a Democratic Cabinet were not exactly to his taste and he—absquatulated.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On last Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, a man went to Mr. Oberholzer's, in Warwick township, Lancaster county, Pa., knocked at his bedroom window, and called him by his name, demanded fifty dollars of money, in a hurry, or he would set Mr. O.'s house and barn on fire. Mr. O. did not do as requested, and the barn was soon all in flames. It contained forty-seven head of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Not one head was saved. The family did not dare to go out to save their stock on account of the burglars. A man, after the fire was over, was found under the forefoot of the barn, burned so badly that he could not be recognized. How he came there nobody knows.

A lady made a complaint to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. "Your Majesty," said she, "my husband treats me badly." "That is none of my business," replied the King. "But he speaks ill of you," said the lady. "That," he replied, "is none of your business."

Charleston Market.

CHARLESTON, April 10.
Sales of cotton for the week 16,880 bales—good middling 10 3/4 to 10 7/8; middling fair 11 to 11 1/8. Receipts of the week 11,400. Stock on hand, exclusive of that on shipboard, 72,000. Receipts of rice for the week 1,500 tierces. Stock on hand 500.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.
Cotton advanced 1/8 to 1/4, with sales of 12,000 bales—Orleans middling 11; upland middling 10 5/8; upland fair 12. An active speculative demand. Flour drooping—Ohio \$6.65 a \$7.57. Wheat quiet. Corn improving, with sales at 60 to 64c. Spirits turpentine firmer, at 38 1/2. Rosin firm, at 17 1/2. Rice dull. Freights easier.

MARRIED

On the 6th instant, by Rev. Wm. M. Kerr, Mr. Stephen S. C. Mount, formerly of Washington City, to Miss Nancy D. Axley, of Murphree, N. C.

On the 10th instant, by W. R. Murray, Esq., Mr. David Garrison to Miss Caroline Whitaker—all of Buncombe.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic party in the bounds of the Bent Creek Company, at the house of Maj. Jackson Shipman, on the 2d Saturday in May, to appoint Delegates to the Asheville Convention, to be held on the first Saturday in June.

MANY VOTERS.

There will be a meeting held on the 2d Saturday in May, at the house of J. Curtis, on Hominy, to appoint Delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Asheville on the 1st Saturday in June.

DEMOCRACY.

Female College Examination.

THE annual examination of the Classes, will commence on Monday the 12th of May, proximo. The Primary and Preparatory Departments will be examined on Monday evening. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Collegiate Classes. On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings a procession will be formed at the Steward's Hall, consisting of the Sons of Temperance, Odd Fellows, The Masonic fraternities, The Trustees, Conference Visitors, Friends and Patrons of the College, The Young Ladies, and The Teachers, to proceed to the Hall of the Court House, in which the examination will take place. We invite the attendance of all. Members of the above named fraternities, from abroad, are respectfully requested to come prepared to join the procession.

A. W. CUMMINGS, President.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak. Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from \$5 to \$10 per session of five months. In the languages, \$12. Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education. The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate. Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at \$1 25 per week. Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
J. S. WEAVER, President.
W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856.

EXTRA COURT.

ORDERED, by his Honor, J. L. BAILEY, a Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the State of North Carolina, that an Extra Term of said Court be opened and held for the County of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on the third Monday in June next, when and where suitors and witnesses will attend.

J. S. P. BAIRD, Clerk.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856.

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He professes working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

JOHN W. WILSON.
Asheville, April 17, 1856.

State of North Carolina, Burke County.

COURT OF EQUITY.

BILL TO AMEND AND RESTORE RECORDS AND OBTAIN TITLE TO LAND.

William Connelly,
vs.
Andrew James, James Jones, Geo. W. Jones, Angeline Jones, Mary Jones, Nancy G. Jones, and others.

IT appearing to me, E. J. Erwin, Clerk & Master in Equity in and for the County and State aforesaid, by Affidavit filed, that the Defendants Andrew James, George W. Jones, Angeline Jones, and Nancy G. Jones are non residents and live without the jurisdiction of said Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, notifying the said non resident Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1856, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, E. J. Erwin, Clerk & Master of the Court of Equity for Burke County, at Office, this 8th April, 1856.

E. J. ERWIN, C. M. E.

6w Printer's fee \$6.

THOSE ORANGES, Pigs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at April 17.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford County.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1856.

Bill for Sale of Real Estate.

John Elms and wife Sarah, J. L. Ward and wife Patience, W. L. Williams, J. Williams, P. M. Williams, A. Williams, C. S. Williams, J. O. Williams, and Amanda M. Williams, L. C. Burgen and G. W. Burgen, by their next Friend R. H. Burgen, and W. P. Whitesides, R. E. Whitesides, Elbert Whitesides, and Amanda Whitesides, who sue by their next Friend John U. Whitesides, Heirs at Law of Jonathan Williams, dec'd.

Thomas Bradley and wife Elizabeth, Augustin Williams, Jas. M. Williams, W. E. Williams, and Oliver Smith and wife Zillah, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, J. Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Malinda Ledbetter.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and reside beyond the limits of the same—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Rutherford, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Rutherford, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, L. H. BRYAN, Clerk & Master in Equity for said County of Rutherford, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

L. H. BRYAN, C. M. E.

April 17, 1856. Pr's fee \$6. 6w

State of North Carolina, Rutherford County.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1856.

Bill for Specific Performance.

James O. Williams, John Elms and wife Sarah, J. L. Ward and wife Patience, W. L. Williams, J. Williams, P. M. Williams, A. Williams, Charles S. Williams, and A. M. Williams, Louisa C. Burgen and G. W. Burgen, who sue by their next friend R. H. Burgen, and Thomas Bradley and wife Elizabeth, Augustin Williams, James M. Williams, William E. Williams, and W. P. Whitesides, R. E. Whitesides, Elbert Whitesides and Amanda Whitesides, by their next Friend John U. Whitesides, and Oliver Smith and wife Zillah, Sarah Ledbetter, R. Ledbetter, J. Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Malinda Ledbetter, Heirs at Law of Jonathan Williams, dec'd.

James Bradley, Malinda Bradley, John P. Bradley, Thomas Bradley, and Minty Bradley's children, viz: all heirs at Law of G. W. Bradley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, but live beyond the limits of the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," published in the town of Asheville, notifying the Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court to be held on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Rutherford, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered and taken against them.

Witness, L. H. BRYAN, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office in Rutherford on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1855, and 80th year of American Independence.

L. H. BRYAN, C. M. E.

April 17, 1856. w6 Printer's fee \$6.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Notice.

100,000 GOOD PINE SHINGLES wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we want take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 843

FRESH RAISINS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

LANDETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

BACON! BACON!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one or two thousand pounds of good BACON.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—4f

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13.—4f

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. 4f

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. 4f

ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. 4f

STOP THE THIEF!

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, at Cedar Creek, Greene county, Ten., on the night of the 25th March, a RED HORSE, about 16 hands high, heavy make, in good order, one white hind foot, (I think the right foot) mane and tail red sorrel. In walking he holds his tail slightly to the right side; 6 years old; paces with a long step, also trots and walks well, a little white in the forehead, scarcely perceptible, and has on his back a few saddle marks of white.—If he is unbridled in the stable, he will not allow you to hold him by placing your hand on the top of his head.

I will pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for horse and thief, or Twenty Five Dollars for the horse alone.

BENJAMIN F. BELL.

Cedar Creek, Ten., April 3, 1856. 4f

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel.

March 27, 1856. 4f

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the business of SMITH & McDOWELL, to settle with them, as they will not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. 4f

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of \$20. Address: JAMES A. CLOPTON, St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of \$100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.
Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed, and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of \$100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15, 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856.—4f

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st day of April, '56, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen A A	Irwin John
Allen J H	Jarrett Daniel
Alexander Miss C P	Johnson Henry
Alexander Geo jr	Jones Stephen
Alexander G N	Jones Elias M
Alexander Jas M	Jones Miss A A
Anderson A G	Land J W
Arter Miss Mahala 3	Lowrey Jas
Barnard Joseph	Lyon J F
Barnett Alex	Mather Geo M
Barnett Mrs John	Melton B H
Bartlett Jas II	McKee W H
Bell Miss Catharine	McKee Solomon
Deen J M	McTu E
Benson Alex	Merrill Jas R
Blake Misses	Miller Mr (formerly a pump contractor)
Bowers J B	2 Neel W G
Brown John T	O'Kelly Mrs Eliza
Brown Joseph A	Owens J M
Byars & Rowan	2 Patton Mrs Margaret
Carter D G	Patton Miss Anna
Carter Miss Jane	Palmer John II
Carson Rev Dr John	Peake Geo W
Cannon R H	Pyat J W
Callaway B C	Ray Archibald
Cook T B	Rice Thos S
Conner Gilbert	Reed Joseph
Cragg William	Roberts P
Cressman Henry	Rutherford Jas
Cunie Jas	Sutton John G
Davis Thos	Small Robt
Eakin R E	Steadman J II
Elder W W	Steele Emily H
Eller Joseph	Stirevout V
Fortune Fletcher	2 Stroup Joseph
Foulds Rev Wm	Sumner John
Foster Alex M	Sutton Mrs Elizabeth
Foster Jordan (baker)	Vick A G
Foster Miss Mary A	Ward Robt
Gaston Parley	Walton T J
Garren John	Webb Hiram or Alfd
Gudger Wm	Wilds D L
Harnett Miss S E	Wethers Augusta P
Hame Jas C	Williamson Rev Jno
Hart Geo H	Woodard I D
Hawkins Fred	Wright Wm A
Haynes Harper	Yancy John G
Henderson James	Yarbore Wm
Hearin Wm	

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, April 19, 1856.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord 1835, and amended on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1855, shall be amended as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly setting forth the purpose of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina.

Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. *Three Dollars* and *five cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year. No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription. Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of twelve lines, for the first and *twenty cents* for each subsequent insertion. For announcing the name of a candidate *Three Dollars*. From those terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET, Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } P. M. CRANFORD, }
R. W. PULLIAM, } A. D. SMITH, }

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

Asheville, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY

GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES,

CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES,

&c. &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Dignified Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis & Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickering, Travers & other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of GROCERIES, to sell cheap.

DAVID N. GOWER, THOMAS C. GOWER, J. A. DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1853—1y.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Asheville, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853—1y.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches. Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of. Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store. Asheville, January 2, 1855. 1y

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed from Asheville, offers for sale his PROPERTY, consisting of

25 Acres of Land,

with the following improvements thereon, to wit: A GOOD BRICK DWELLING, containing six rooms, office, kitchen, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings.

About one half of the land is WELL TIMBERED, and seven or eight acres are under cultivation, a portion of which consists of a fine CLOVER FIELD. In a few yards of the house is a SPRING of excellent water.

The above named property is situated about three quarters of a mile from the Court House, and a short distance from the Female College.

To any one wishing to purchase, a fine opportunity is offered for obtaining a bargain.

For Terms, &c., apply to A. T. Summey, Esq., or to the subscriber at Hendersonville.

T. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 28th, 1856.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at \$12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advance ment only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached delaine, muslins, bed ticking, linsey, calicoes, muslins, de lains; worsted plaids; muslins; alpaca; rich black and fancy silks; gingham; jacks; cloths; cassimere; vestings; Ken. jacks; tweeds; kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot. linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannelette; suspender; sewing silk; spool thread; Irish flannel; cambrics; and jacks whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; putty; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soap; hair oil; logwood; eigan; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly on hand—being determined to keep up the *water-tight* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, booties, buskins; cot, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children boys and girls hats and women may all get what is "just suited to their mind" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—everything!

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chisels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears; pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; snuffers; hair brushes; and bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candlesticks; coffee mills; double bladed barrows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sackcoats and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of the fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all the other things of every variety and style that are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhoea, or

Seminal Weakness, Impotence, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guirals, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.

J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentes of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 35 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these MILLS, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY, Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 20th, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chenn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgess, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.

W. W. McDowell, Vice President.

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. D. BOTY, " "

C. N. Candler, " "

ATTORNEYS.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, Secretary.

Asheville, Nov. 18, 1855.

EVERY BODY ought to call at

Ashton's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;

Ten Nights in a Bar Room;

Ruth Hall;

Rural Hours;

Napoleon and his Marshalls;

Old Guard of Napoleon;

Swallow Barn;

Fables of AEsop;

Pilgrim's Progress;

Giles' Lectures;

What Not;

Myrtle Wreath;

Fern Leaves;

Fudge Doings;

Sacred Scenes and Characters;

Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;

Wolfert's Roost;

Life of Horace Greeley;

Baxter's Saint's Rest;

Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;

Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;

Modern Builder's Guide;

Bengaminus' Architect;

Builder's Companion;

American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Buncombe County, where he has horses, shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new

TAILORING SHOP, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up the Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

VALUABLE

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c.

Spec. 2d. 1855. 3m.

Spectator please call 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery

ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

Holston Conference Female

COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department, \$13 00

1st Collegiate Class, 17 00

2d " " 21 00

3d " " 25 00

4th " " 30 00

Music on Piano and Guitar, each 30 00

Use of Piano, \$2; Guitar, \$1.

French, Latin, or Greek, 10 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Embroidery, 16 00

Contingent Fee, 2 00

Board in Steward's Hall, per week, 1 50

Washing per dozen, extra, 37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees, is that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time, the reasons for which are so obvious that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jacket—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. E. VANCE,

Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. 1y

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of Ladies Dress Goods, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the traveling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot, being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DABBY,

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1855. eow6

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Jack, DON PEDRO, imported in the fall of 1853. He will be five years old next spring, and is of the largest size of imported Jacks. He will be sold cheap if application be made immediately, at Monrovia Farm, French Broad Valley, Henderson county.

F. W. JOHNSTON.